THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. XIV.---JULY 11, '97.

CONCORD, JULY 11.

FESTIVAL OF LIBERTY.

ON Tuesday last a respectable number of Citizens assembled on the east side of Merrimac river, in this town, and under a pleasant bower erected near the Liberty Pole, partook of an agreeable banquet, in commemoration of the Birth Day of our Independence—Cheerfulness, harmony, and good will, were the order of the day.—After dinner, the "*cheering glass*" was filled to the following toasts:

1. The United States of America. 2. The President of the United States. 3. Congress—May that important body, with extensive ideas of justice, never lose sight of the interests of their own country. 4. The Governor and State of Newhampshire. 5. The Rights of Nations—May they never be violated with impunity. 6. Genuine Americanism: which knows no foreign attachments. 7. The Day, and the Heroes and Sages who immortalized it. 8. Liberty and Fraternity—May their native beauty shield them from further abuse. 9. Mr. PINCKNEY, and our Ministers at Foreign Courts. 10. The ornament of human nature,—GEORGE WASHINGTON. 11. The Marquis la FAYETTE—May misfortune cease to oppress the virtuous and good. 12. May order prevail where kings reign, and may Republics decree justice. 13. Universal Peace and unbounded Philanthropy.

Mr. Evans---dismissed.

We last week mentioned that an Ecclesiastical Convention were to meet in this town, to dismiss Mr. Evans from his pastoral charge in this place—The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Gilmantown, (Moderator) Mr. Woodman, of Sanchornton, Mr. Tucker, of Loudon, Mr. Parker, of Canterbury Mr. Colby, of Pembroke, Mr. Barnard, of Amherst, and Mr. Peabody, of Atkinson, attended—After due consideration, they proceeded to dissolve the connection between Mr. Evans and the church and congregation of Concord—giving excellent admonition and pertinent advice to Mr Evans, the church, and many of the congregation, who attended at the Court House to hear the result declared—In the result, they earnestly recommend to both the people and their dismissed minister, *a spirit of friendship, humility, peace, condescension, charity, forgiveness, love and neighborly kindness and facility*—May it be reciprocally FOUND.

MELANCHOLY.

Drowned at Seabrook, at the mouth of Hampton river, on the 26th day of June last, two men; one named Levi Dow, the other True Eaton, both of Seabrook.—They had been out in a wherry on a fishing trip; and on their return they went on board a schooner that lay at anchor at the mouth of the harbor, lashing the wherry to the schooner; not making the wherry properly fast, it went adrift, and the tide precipitated it into the surging sea—they took the small-boat of the schooner and went in pursuit of their wherry—but alas! before they reached it, the boat foundered, and they both perished together—One was found four days after in a perpendicular position in the sea; the other was not heard of.

Married, at Henniker, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Baxter Bowman to Miss Nabby Kimball, both of that town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fryeburgh, to one of the Editors.

"Fryeburgh, June 24, '97.

"The plan and form of your NEW STAR is much admired;—may it prove a "FIXED STAR;" and I doubt not but every inferior planet *around*, will be eclipsed by its splendor. Of foreign news, it would be presumption in me to say any thing; and the domestic intelligence which I have to communicate, is rather of the melancholy kind:—Week before last, as the inhabitants of Gorham were raising the frame of a meeting house, or rather steeple, (as the frame of the house was up) one half of the house frame fell, (by the pressure of the ropes in raising the steeple, and the plates of the frame being spliced) and killed Dr. Bowman, physician of that place, instantaneously, and wounded another mortally, and six or seven others badly—but I have not heard whether any of them are since dead——On Monday the 10th inst. about three o'clock in the afternoon, Esquire Ames' house was consumed by fire with every thing in the chamber and cellar; the middle part of the house was cleared; and the barn, although within about three rods, and connected with the house by a shed, was by the uncommon exertions of the few people present, saved."

☞ ERRATUM.

The General Court is to meet at Portsmouth on the fourth Wednesday of November; not the last in December, as stated in No. XII.

☞ By a gentleman from Boston on Wednesday last, we are informed that there had been no late arrivals—that the last Boston paper contained no material news later than we received last week——we have therefore issued our paper at an earlier hour than usual; giving the "*remaining stock of news on hand last week.*"

Latest Foreign News.

RATISBON, APRIL 21.

THE Prussian Envoy, at this Diet has, in obedience to a royal rescript, since the 16th inst. an-

nounced the following particulars to the different Envoys :—The French Directory, in the course of last month, requested the mediation of his Prussian Majesty, thro' the medium of their Envoy at Berlin, M. Gaillard, to obtain a peace between Austria and the French Republic. The King readily acceded to this proposal; but delivered a counter declaration, stating, that he should accept of this office only upon condition, that he should avoid any compromise of his relations, with the States of the Empire; and that under this view, he should not only endeavor to obtain peace for the Empire, but even for England. He accordingly communicated his intentions to the Court of London, Petersburgh, and Vienna; but though his offer was not immediately accepted by the Court of Vienna, since the progress of the French arms in Carinthia and Upper Stiria had rendered a speedy and convenient peace an object still more desirable, the Court of Vienna had seriously availed itself of his Majesty's offer, and at the present moment pacific negotiations between Austria and France, under the mediation of Prussia, are in full activity.

FRANKFORT, APR. 29.

The Archduke Charles, has arrived at the army of the Upper Rhine, and was yesterday at Durlach. At Kehl he had a conference with Gen Moreau. He is to pass through Manheim on his way here, to meet Gen. Hoche. We are anxiously expecting the ratification of the preliminaries of peace from Paris, as the maintenance of two large armies in our neighborhood must render every thing extremely dear. The French army will not repass the Rhine before the expected ratification arrives; a part of their heavy cavalry and artillery have, notwithstanding, retreated farther back, on account of the want of subsistence.

HAGUE, MAY 2. The president of the Batavian National Convention, communicated to it in the sitting of yesterday, a letter from the minister Meyer, resident from our Republic at Paris, with the news of the signature of the preliminary articles of peace between the French Republic and the Emperor. This was confirmed by a note from the minister of the French Republic, Noel, who took the occasion of this important event to exhort the assembly to use all possible dispatch in putting the finishing hand to the new constitution for the Batavian people.

It was resolved to thank the minister Noel for the concern he took in the future welfare of the Batavian people, and to express to him the joy of the convention at the happy event he communicated.

Extract from Dutch Journals, from the 1st to the 6th of April.

The Batavian Republic is now in a state very little satisfactory to any of the contending parties in it. The stagnation of our commerce, the inactivity of our marine, the weight of our public taxes, has spread universal affliction among the inhabitants of all our provinces. Our only consolation is in the hopes that times will mend.—

Some judgment may be formed of the weight of the burdens which oppreſs us, when it is known that at a time when all the branches of induſtry are dried up, there has been levied on the province of Holland alone, in the courſe of laſt year, the enormous ſum of 61 millions 758,731 florins; and that the expenſes of this ſame province, amounted to 58,448,654 florins.

Under the reign of the Stadtholder, the expenſes of the 7 provinces, never exceeded 35,000,000 florins.

There has been a ſerious tumult and fire at Smyrna, occaſioned by a ſervant of the Venetian Conſul who tried to force himſelf into a public aſſembly, and who was oppoſed by a Janiſſary, upon which the domeſtic fired a piſtol and killed him! The Janiſſaries immediately aſſembled, killed 1200 peaceable Greeks in cold blood, ſet fire to the ware houſes of all the European merchants, nearly killed Mr. Haye, the Britiſh conſul, who, however, fortunately retired, together with Meſſrs. Lee, and other Engliſh gentlemen, on board the ſhips in the harbor. The fire raged for a long time, and deſtroyed great part of the town; upwards of 6000 houſes were burnt; and the Engliſh merchants are ſaid to have loſt property to the amount of twenty millions of piaſters.

LONDON, MAY 10.

FRENCH FLEET, at Breſt May 1. One of 120 guns; 3 of 110; 5 of 80, and 24 of 74—In all 33 of the line, and 18 frigates. To be joined by 7 ſail of the line from Toulon, and 4 from L'Orient.

A report has been prevalent, that the French fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, with a conſiderable number of tranſports, were lying in the outer road of Breſt, ready for ſea. If they ſhould venture out, we have no doubt but our ſeamen will evince the ſincerity of their return to their duty, by giving ſuch an account of the enemy as they have heretofore been accuſtomed to do.

WESTINDIES. From the commencement of the war, to the 30th Sept. 1796, there have died, deſerted and been diſcharged from the Britiſh forces, in the iſland of St. Domingo, 9053! This is *grave* news.

We are aſſured, that the king of Pruſſia is very ill, and cannot live long.——This circumſtance makes the Directory very circumſpect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his ſucceſſor.

BOSTON, JUNE 30.

[*From the moſt of articles from Paris, Leyden, London and Bourdeaux, down to the* 15*th May—we collect the following.*]

The Peace between the Emperor and French, was firſt requeſted by the French Executive Directory—who applied to the King of Pruſſia to bring it about; and who conſented to become the Mediator on condition that the iſſue ſhould be a general Peace, *including England.* The Emperor, at firſt, heſitated; but the ſucceſſes of the French arms in every direction,

obliged him to accede to the negotiation; and the commanding Generals of both armies being clothed with diplomatic powers, a Preliminary Treaty immediately succeeded a truce; and hostilities between the late contending armies immediately ceased. The outlines of the Peace, are variously related:—

The French Directory, say, officially, they are, "*The cession of Belgium, by the Emperor.*" "*The acknowledgement of the limits of France, such as they have been decreed by the laws of the Republic.*" "*The establishment of the Independence of a Republic in Lombardy.*" ☞ These moderate, as well as honorable conditions (say the Directory) are the guarantees of the solidity and duration of a peace, so gloriously conquered by the love of liberty; the indefatigable bravery of our brethren in arms, and the talents of the Generals who for six years have led them to victory."

In a Paris paper of the 7th of May, they are stated as thus:—"The Independence of the Republic of Lombardy is recognized by the Emperor.

"The preservation, by the Republic, of Belgium and the country of Liege.

"The French Republic shall have, for limits, Luxemburg, and all the territories of the Empire to the Meuse.

"The Emperor recognizes the independence of the Batavian Republic. He receives as an indemnification a part of the Terra Firma of Venice—Venice is to receive in exchange the Legations of Bologna and Ferrara. There is to be a Congress at Berne, to regulate the definitive articles. The two powers shall invite their allies to be present at the Congress, to treat for a general peace.

"Mantua is to be restored to the Emperor."

The German papers contain the most animated accounts of the joy which the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace made on all descriptions, throughout the Austrian dominions.

From Newyork, June 21.

Mr. PITT's DISMISSAL.

From Capt. Trueman, of the sloop Delight, arrived here last Saturday from Antigua, via Newlondon, in 22 days. We learn, that on the 22d ult. (three days previous to his sailing) a dispatch boat arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes, and another from St. Kitts, both of which brought intelligence of Mr. PITT's having been *succeeded in office* by the *Marquis of Lansdowne*.

This news was brought by the British Packet, which had arrived, after a short passage, at Barbadoes. Capt. Trueman saw the account in Antigua newspapers. The account was inferred as official.

NEWYORK, JUNE 10.

Capt. Pratt, from Carthagena, informs, that a Spanish frigate, with the Vice-King on board, and about 9 millions of dollars, sailed from Carthagena while he lay there, and arrived safe at the Havanna the 12th of Feb. and sailed from thence for Cadiz the 20th of April.

He further informs, that while there, 8 veſſels, 1 ſhip, 6 brigs, and a ſloop ſailed from Carthagena for the Havannah, under convoy of a ſchooner of 14 guns—that about the 27th of April, 3 were taken by an Engliſh 20 gun ſhip, 3 had arrived at the Havannah, and 2 miſſing. They were laden with ſugar, coffee, cocoa, and indigo, valued at 3 millions.

HORRID!—While Capt. Pratt lay at Carthagena, the ſchooner Polly and Jenny, Capt. Parſons, of 14 guns, from Jamaica, was brought in there; which after an engagement of two hours with two Spaniſh privateers, one of 16, the other of 10 guns, to the leward of Carthagena, was boarded, the captain, firſt and ſecond lieutenants, ſurgeon, and two of the people, murdered in the cabin! The captain was hauled upon deck, and his head chopped off! Thoſe who were not Engliſhmen on board eſcaped *this* treatment. This was told Capt. Pratt by the remainder of the Polly and Jenny's crew.

JUNE 14.

Capt. Baxter, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, informs, that the greateſt poſſible maritime preparations were going forward at that place, the workmen of the navy yard being divided into companies, who worked alternately night and day. Their ſeamen, through the influence of Don Joſeph Meſſaredo, the new commander of the Spaniſh navy, had all been off and received a month's pay in advance, that they might be ſpirited againſt their enemies. They were to have ready immediately a fleet of 44 ſail; three of them are three deckers, on board of each of which 500 land forces had already gone. Some of the other veſſels were to take in troops. An attempt to do ſomething with Jervis's ſquadron was determined on.

A paper printed at Weſt Niagara, in Upper Canada, of the 25th May, mentions that the American garriſon of Niagara had commenced cutting the Geneſee road.

PACIFIC FACTS—& TRAITS.

The Paris "*Tableau de Frimaire de l'Europe*," of May 7, ſays, "the hopes of a *General Peace* begin to prevail."

We have French papers which announce, officially, the ratification of the Preliminary Treaty by the French Directory; and of their communication thereof to the Council of 500. The latter has confirmed it, amidſt the moſt enthuſiaſtic applauſes. Jean Debry (a very influential member) moved *the thanks of the* Nation to the *Peace-Makers of Europe*; and expreſſed the ſtrongeſt wiſhes that England might be included in the definitive treaty. He alſo moved that the day of ſigning the Preliminary of Peace ſhould be obſerved as a general Jubilee. His motion was committed.

It is honorable in the French Directory to have made the firſt advance for Peace:—To ſhew they were ſincere, it is but neceſſary to mention, that at the moment of ſigning the Treaty at the Palace of the Biſhop of Leoben, (in Auſtria) a large number of the General and Staff officers of the French army, were invited by Gen. Buo-

aparte, to attend; and before they had any knowledge of the treaty being in train, the folding doors of the anti-chamber were thrown open, and Buonaparte entered with the Marquis de Gallo, on one side, and the Auſtrian General Meerfield, on the other, ſhouting,—*"Long live the Emperor! Long live the Republic! Preliminaries of Peace are ſigned! Long live the Emperor! Long live the Republic!"*

The French troops who paſſed the Rhine in Suabia, have repaſſed that river, into France: But none of the armies were diſbanded at the lateſt dates.

The Emperor will inſiſt on the Britiſh King's ſending a Miniſter to the Congreſs of Berne—where the details of the Peace will be diſcuſſed. The French newſpapers ſay, that England will not be required to give up ALL the acquiſitions ſhe has made—as the French have nothing equivalent belonging to them to give in return.

The Prince of Orange, late Stadtholder of Holland, will aſſiſt at the Congreſs at Berne; though it is much doubted if ever *"the Prince ſhall have his own again."*

LONDON, MAY 12.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at Lord Grenville's office, containing intelligence that the King of Pruſſia had offered to act as Mediator between Great Britain and France, and that the offer had been accepted by the Executive Directory!

PORTUGAL and FRANCE.

A conference on the ſubject of a peace between theſe nations has been had. The French demanded, 1ſt, 30,000,000 livres. 2d, The ceſſion of part of Brazil to Spain. And 3d, Shutting all the ports of Portugal againſt England—Theſe demands the little kingdom repelled with ſpirit, and refuſed to aſſent to. In conſequence, the chevalier D'ARANJO, the ambaſſador at Paris, was ordered to quit the city; and is gone to Liſbon. [May 7.]

From a French paper May 6.

The Redacteur has publiſhed a letter from the Miniſter of Juſtice to the Conſul-General of the United States of America, dated the 23d April, in reply to a letter from the American Conſul, who proteſted againſt the decree of confiſcation of two ſhips of his nation, pronounced by the commercial tribunal of Bologne ſur Mer, on the ground that they had neither letter of marque, nor certificate, from the United States.

The reply of our miniſter is couched in negative terms, and concludes thus:

"Let your government, returned to a ſenſe of what is due to itſelf and to its true friends, become juſt and grateful, and let it break the incomprehenſible treaty, which on the 19th Nov. 1794, it concluded with our moſt implacable enemies, and then the French Republic will ceaſe to take advantage of this treaty, which favors England at its expenſe; and no appeals will then, I can aſſure you, be made to any tribunal againſt injuſtice.

(Signed) "MERLIN."

"P. S. I think it my duty to inform you, that the Executive Directory authoriſes me to addreſs a copy of this to the tribunals of the Maritime Departments."

FRESH GOODS.

JUST received and opening, a moſt extenſive aſſortment of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS; which, as they have been choſen with a great deal of care and attention, and are really of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, the ſubſcribers flatter themſelves will prove agreeable to their friends and Cuſtomers—☞ *To whom they feel very grateful for all paſt favors; and requeſt a continuance of their cuſtom and friendſhip.*

P. & O. Carrigain.

Concord, July 8. 14

THIS is to inform the cuſtomers to the New Star, that the ſubſcriber is neceſſitated, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to forbear riding poſt—He is ſorry it ſo happens: but debility compels him to ſtop—He has relinquiſhed his right to Ruſſel & Davis; and has no demands on any of the cuſtomers;—the pay belongs to the printers.

ABRAHAM KIMBALL, jr.

July 1, 1797.

Apprentice wanted.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Blackſmith's Buſineſs:—A Lad, from 14 to 16 years old, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN CHOATE,
of Hopkinton.

May 30, 1797. IX

For SALE,

A Shoemaker's and Currier's SHOP, under one roof—ſituated on the north, and near to Mr. STEPHEN AMBROSE's Store, on the Eaſt ſide of Merrimac river, with the land on which ſaid building ſtands, which is well watered, and convenient for a tanner, currier & ſhoemaker, there being land ſufficient to erect a dwelling houſe, tanner's works, &c. upon.—ALSO,

About 15 acres of land lying 70 or 80 rods north of the aboveſaid ſhop; which is bounded on the main road by a cart path, and will convene a tradeſman with paſture, wood, &c.—Apply to Mr. Stephen Ambroſe near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber about two miles north thereof.

Nathaniel Ambroſe.

Concord, July 1, 1797. 13

RUNAWAY BOY.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 5th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named William Ryan—I forbid all perſons harboring, truſting, trading with or employing him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and return him to his maſter, ſhall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

JOHN LYFORD.

Gilmanton, June 18, 1797.

PRINTING.

☞ *A BOY from 12 to 16 years old is wanted as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs. Apply to*

RUSSEL & DAVIS.